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The Docket, Issue 2, January 1965

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Pontifical Red Mass Is Celebrated Address By John Fisher President

The annual Red Mass of the School of Law of Villanova University was celebrated on Friday, October 30, in the Church of Saint Thomas of Villanova, on the University campus. In addition to the faculty and students of the law school, many judges and lawyers of the Philadelphia area as well as friends of the University were in attendance.

The Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Bishop Joseph M. Yuen of Honan, China. The Reverend John A. Klekotka, O.S.A., president of Villanova University, assisted as Archpriest. Reverend Robert J. Welsh, O.S.A., Dean of the College of Arts, was Deacon and Reverend Philip F. Barrett, O.S.A., Dean of the College of Commerce and Finance, was the Subdeacon. The Mass was sung by the Villanova Singers, an all-male choir composed of undergraduate students, under the direction of Mr. Herbert Fiss. The choir was ably accompanied by our own Harold Gill Reuschlein, Dean of the Law School, on the organ.

The Preacher for the Mass this year was the Very Reverend Charles J. Lavery, C.S.B., president of Saint John Fisher College in Rochester, New York. Father Lavery emphasized the duty of judges and

lawyers to strive to resolve the problems confronting modern American society. Equality and justice need not be limited to the hereafter, Father urged, but rather we as members of a great profession can make these virtues a reality by affording the Negro his rightful due before the law in particular and in society in general. Also, the unpopular and the indigent, as the Supreme Court has so recently stated, are not to be cast in the role of second-class citizens, but are to be maintained in the position given them by the Constitution of this land and the law of God.

Upon the conclusion of the Mass, the congregation sang as a recessional the Alma Mater and our National Anthem.

Villanova Law Conferees Examine Problems 28 Colleges and Universities Participate

The Dean and Faculty of the Law School presented a conference on December 11 and 12, in Garey Hall, entitled "Today's Law School—Its Demands."

After a welcome address from

Dean Harold G. Reuschlein, thirty-one guests from six states, "sat-in" on typical classes in Contracts and Evidence with Professor J. Edward Collins and Gerald Abraham presiding respectively.

Having viewed the "Law Teachers at Work," the guests, representing twenty-eight colleges and universities, were invited to two lectures dealing with the interdisciplinary approach, in "Law and Economics" by Professor John E. Murray, Jr. and in "Criminal Law and the Social Sciences" by Professor Donald A. Giannella. Ideally these were aimed at the adjustments made by undergraduates in their pursuit of a Law degree.

A reception and dinner followed and George F. Baer Appel, Esq., Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Board of Law Examiners addressed the guests.

On Saturday, a seminar presented by Professor R. Wallace Brewster of the Department of Political Science of Pennsylvania State University, Professor Alfred Diamant, Chairman of the Political Science Department of Haverford College, and Professor Sheldon D. Elliot of the School of Law of New York University dealt with the question "Whom is Law School for?"

The last and related meeting posed the problem "Who is for Law School?" Here a discussion of the business and admission aspects of Law Schools was presented by Dr. John A. Winterbottom of the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J., Dean William Hughes Mulligan of Fordham Law School and Vice-Dean Louis A. Toepfer of the Harvard Law School.

Kelly - Hailstone Will Challenge Silverman - Haddad in Moot Finals



Some of the first round activity in the Moot Court competition.

The Annual Reimel Moot Court competition, which began on Tuesday, December 1, has proceeded, through four rounds, to eliminate all but the finalists.

Under the direction of faculty moderator Gerald V. Abraham and Inter-Club President Larry Lavin, 60 students comprising 30 teams submitted briefs and argued their case.

The facts presented two issues: tortious liability in regard to Mercy Hospital Inc., an eleemosynary institution that had caused the wrongful death of plaintiff's decedent, and whether an action will lie for the intentional infliction of emotional harm without a showing of some physical disorder. A judgment on the pleadings for the defendant had been entered by the lower court.

The first round was argued on December 1 and 2 and the three judges presiding over each argument, were drawn from recent alumni of Villanova Law School. Of the fifteen teams remaining after the first round; one drew a bye and the other fourteen argued on December 7. Alumni also judged this round.

With eight teams left the third round was held on December 10, before attorney-judges with longer standing at the Bar and not necessarily alumni.

Due to an overabundance of winning appellees in round two R. E. Regan and H. L. Gleit were required to argue the appellant's side of the case. They were marked on their appellee's brief but orally argued on behalf of the appellant. On a close decision they entered the "semi's."

The semi-finals on December 15, had Regan and Gleit for the appellee-hospital, against Robert Kelly and Andrew Hailstone. They argued before Common Pleas' Justices Curran, McDevitt and McClanaghan, who found for the appellants. In the other action Paul Downey and Louis DiStacy argued the appellee's case against Eugene D. Silverman and Charles A. Haddad before Justices Weinrott, Toal and Ditter who also found for the appellants. Kelly and Hailstone drew the unlucky chore of switching to the appellee's side of the argument.

The final round will be heard on March 13, with United States Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart on the bench.

Forum Speakers Stress 'Pleas For Justice' Stringfellow in Harlem, Rickett in China

Two speakers who drew on firsthand observation in Communist China and Harlem as the basis of their pleas for justice, stimulated Villanova Law Forum audiences at November and January sessions.

Professor W. Allyn Rickett of the Department of Oriental Studies of the University of Pennsylvania described "The Quest for 'Justice' in Communist China" Wednesday night. At the earlier lecture, William Stringfellow, author of several books and a white attorney who chose to practice law in Harlem, departed somewhat from his announced topic, "Race, Poverty and the Law," to discuss the disappointing progress the tactics of non-violence have produced for the American Negro.

A noted sinologist, Professor Rickett described his experiences after being accused of espionage in China in 1948. As holder of a Fulbright grant he was in China to study current Chinese philosophy of justice and its practice.

Stringfellow Speaks

In the Stringfellow address, the graduate of Harvard Law School and the London School of Economics compared the feelings of those who are "tired of hearing of the racial crisis" to those who experienced the same feeling of "acute fatigue" regarding the Korean War. He cited the need for white people to become involved in the Negro Revolution, instead, since "the exile from American society of 22 million citizens who are Negroes is bound to threaten the stability of society."



Dean Reuschlein and Attorney Stringfellow compare notes.

An Episcopal layman who put into practice what he regarded as a directive to find "redemptive love in the law" in the words of 2 Timothy: "Take your share of suffering as a good soldier in Christ Jesus," Stringfellow feels that the kind of change needed in the ordinary Negro's life goes beyond the provisions or capabilities of the Civil Rights Act. Since non-violence has not produced significant change, more aggressive and explosive methods are in the offing, in his view.

Question Period

During the question and answer period which followed his formal remarks, the attorney characterized Dr. Martin Luther King as "the best friend the white man ever had," and Adam Clayton Powell as a demagogue with no single concrete accomplishment for his district. When questioned as to whether he thought Robert Kennedy as U.S. Attorney General had been forceful enough in the civil rights field, he replied, "No, but better than I thought he would be."

Board of View Hearing Held At Law School

The law school augmented its program of forums and panel discussions by presenting a Board of View Hearing. The Board of View, brought to the law school by the initiative of Mr. J. Carnes, professor of Land-Use Planning, was attended by students from the three classes in the law school and by other interested observers from outside the University, November 17.

The Board is an administrative agency which hears condemnation cases for Philadelphia County. It is appointed by the judges of the Common Pleas Court to view the condemned property and to determine the compensation due the property owner, in pursuance of the Constitutional provision of "just compensation for the taking of private property for a public use."

(Continued on Page 4)

From the Dean's Desk

As I See It . . .

By Harold Gill Reuschlein

As I write, the new semester is imminent. It will be a busy time in and about Garey Hall.

During the semester, Professor William Hall Painter will be away as Visiting Professor at the University of Michigan. His courses in Corporations and Federal Income Taxation will be offered by Donald M. Collins, Esquire of Media who is affectionately remembered by all of our alumni who attended Law School between 1954 and 1959, during which five-year period, Mr. Collins was a valued member of our full-time faculty. We are fortunate to have him with us next semester.

From the very inception of the School, our Student Bar has sponsored annually "The Law School Dinner." There have now been eleven such dinners and each has proved to be a grand occasion. With the graduation of our first class in 1956, the Dinner became a joint Alumni Student Dinner. With the growth of the student body and the increasing size of graduating classes the joint Alumni-Student dinner appears to be no longer feasible. As a result, we shall, this semester, witness two separate dinners in its stead.

On Thursday, February 11, we shall have our first dinner sponsored by and limited to the alumni and their invited guests. The dinner is to be held in the Library or lounge of Garey Hall on the Villanova campus. Our principal speaker is to be the Honorable Raymond P. Shafer, Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth. He will be introduced by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, the Honorable Walter E. Alessandrini. The dinner will be preceded by a cocktail hour at Garey Hall. You will be advised fully about details in a letter from the Dinner Chairman, Robert H. Ford, '63. Be sure to mark your calendar now for Thursday, February 11. It promises to be a grand evening and a wonderful reunion.

On Friday, February 26, Judge Hastie of the United States Court of Appeals will be our guest, addressing the Law Forum. His topic is "Some Realities of Our Contemporary Federalism."

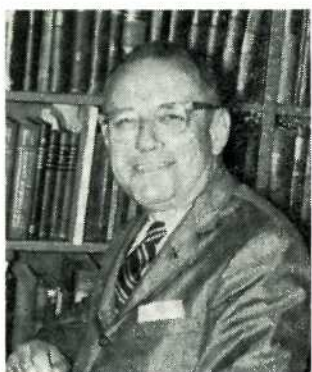
Saturday, March 13, will see Garey Hall ahum with the final argument in the Reimel Appellate Moot Court Competition. The distinguished Bench for the argument will be graced by Mr. Justice Potter Stewart of the Supreme Court of the United States as Chief Justice. His associates will be Justice Michael J. Egan, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and Judge William F. Smith of the United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit.

On the following Saturday, March 20, the Advocates Ball will hold sway at the Falcon House on West Chester Pike. This year the Student Bar has programmed a most attractive dinner dance. I know many of our alumni and their ladies will want to attend and they will be welcome.

On April 9, Professor Sidney Wise of Franklin and Marshall, back from an interesting year in Washington, speaks to the Law Forum to the question, "Can Congress Save Itself?"

The Law Review (Volume 10 this year) celebrates its decennial year. On Friday, April 2, the Law Review will sponsor a colloquium. The focal piece of literature is the recently published, "The Morality of Law" by Professor Lon Fuller of Harvard. Professor Fuller will be here and with him will be Professor Dworkin of the Yale Law School and Professor Marshall Cohen, currently teaching philosophy at Yale and Princeton.

Later in April, at a date yet to be determined, we shall



Dean Reuschlein

Law Review's Tenth Anniversary Marked By Quality And Quantity

"The entire board of editors is delighted with both the 'quality' and 'quantity' of the material in this first edition," said William B. Freilich, Editor-in-Chief, about Volume X, Number 1 of the Law Review, which was distributed just before Christmas vacation.

Freilich also expressed the Board's satisfaction with the initial writing efforts of the second year members of the Review. The competitive system which was installed by the editorial board of Volume 9 has produced a high quality of work, resulting in the publication of twelve case notes—more than

any other edition. He stated that such quality will make the reduction in personnel at the end of the first semester an extremely difficult task. The idea of competition seems to have induced all of the candidates to strive more earnestly to fulfill their potential.

Preview of X-2

Volume Ten, Number Two of the Law Review will include five articles, reported Freilich, as well as the second section of "Holmespun Humor" by Edward J. Bander. Featured is a tax article on collapsible corporations entitled "Sections 341(d) and (e)—A Journey into Never-Never Land," by William M. Goldstein. The author, a graduate of Harvard Law School, has written previously in the tax field and is presently an associate with Morgan, Lewis and Bockius.

A unique review of the "Recent Judicial Concepts of 'Cruel and Unusual Punishment'" written by Allan Sultan, a graduate of Colum-

As I See It... (Cont.)

have the annual dinner for alumni and present members of the Law Review, at Garey Hall.

And on June 7, we shall be receiving Mr. Justice Goldberg of the Supreme Court of the United States as our speaker at the University Commencement.

So you see, it will be a busy spring at the Law School. The point of all this is that we want many of our alumni aboard for each of these events. Mark your calendars now!

Congratulations are in order for George S. Forde, Jr., '58, newly elected president of the Villanova Law Alumni and to all who serve with him as officers of the Villanova Law Association. Shortly, George Forde will be selecting his Annual Giving Chairman, as we hope to inaugurate this year's Annual Giving at an earlier date—hopefully in February.

This is a thrilling year at the School. We are beset with many and difficult problems—but they are difficult problems which beget joy rather than worry, because they are the problems which attend upon the growth of a vigorous institution. In the next issue, I propose to discuss some of these problems, both for your information and in the hope of receiving your help by way of suggestions. For now—may we all have a happy and blessed 1965.

bia University Law School, will also appear. In preparing this article, Sultan worked closely with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Mercer D. Tate, secretary of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Committee on Constitutional Revision, has prepared an illuminating article on the current topic of "Judicial Reform in Pennsylvania."

Antitrust and Labor Articles

The fourth article concerns itself with the attorney general's power to investigate corporations under the Antitrust-Civil Process Act. The author, David D. Siegal, is currently assistant professor of law at St. John's University. Finally, Herbert Burstein of the New York firm Zelby and Burstein has written on the topic of arbitration upon which, he concludes, a new federal labor policy has found its "bedrock." Burstein entitles his article "Labor Arbitration—A New Theology."

"Hopefully this issue, which should reach the student body by the end of February, will surpass X-1 in both 'quality' and 'quantity,'" concluded Freilich.

HISTORY OF VILLANOVA LAW SCHOOL

PART IV

From the Law School's initial faculty of six, it has grown in ten years to fifteen full and part time professors. Some of the original faculty are still with us, namely Dean Reuschlein and Professor Stephenson.

A majority of the school's faculty are alumni of Harvard Law School, including Professors Dowd, Stephenson, Giannella, Allen and Kurtz. Other schools represented are Yale with Dean Reuschlein, Boston College with Mr. Collins, Catholic University with Mr. Murray, Pennsylvania with Messrs. Liebert and Donald Collins. Villanova has contributed Mr. Cleary and Messrs. Smith and Stockman.

The most important single phenomenon in the Law School's expansion has been its outstanding library. From the very start a law library second to none was planned. For this a person with ability and influence had to be chosen.

Arthur C. Pulling, former librarian at Harvard Law Library, was chosen to begin our voluminous collection. It was no easy task. But, Doctor Pulling had many friends and associates who were in

a position to donate or secure many thousands of volumes for the benefit of the Law School. This was the secret of its great success in having such a large collection of legal volumes and treatises in such a very short time.

In the first four years of the Law School's existence, Doctor Pulling was able to secure over sixty thousand volumes. Today the Villanova law student should be proud to have a library with over one hundred thousand volumes, the largest Catholic Law Library in the country. Doctor Pulling died in 1963, and his loss was deeply felt by Villanova. Our present librarian, Miss Jane Hammond has done an excellent job in her short tenure.

Of course, with an increased law faculty, additional students and better facilities, it was only natural that more courses be added to the curriculum. The basic courses have not changed over the years.

Rather, certain elective courses were offered which are seldom given in an American law school. These include Land Use Planning, Fiduciary Administration, Estate Planning, Church-State Relations and Admiralty.

(To be continued)

THE VILLANOVA DOCKET

Published four times a year by the students of the Law School, for the friends, Alumni and Students of Villanova University.

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Alumni News From the Field Reunions, Births, Relocations Noted

Daughters were born to two members of the class of 1964. On November 5, Tracy and Al Massey, '64 had a baby whom they have named Lisa. Two days later in Los Angeles, Stacey was born to the Joe Shanahans, '64.

Melissa Monroe was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Fretz, '66 on December 5. John now has three women to cope with (Melissa has a 2½ year old sister).

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Cucinotto, '67, had a son, Thomas Anthony, Jr., on November 24.

A son, William Edwin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Scott, '63.

Twin daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Regan, '59. Their names are Catherine Ann and Theresa Louise.

Maureen and Jerry Lally, '63, announce the birth of a son, Gerald. The Lallys live in Jersey City, N.J.

On November 21, Joseph F. Busacca, '65, married the former Charlotte LaSpina, Cabrini '64. Deeply tanned after a honeymoon in Puerto Rico, Joe resumes his studies and Charlotte continues teaching at the Hancock Day School for trainable retarded children in Norristown.

David C. Drew, '67, was married on Nov. 26 to Matilda Cant, a nurse.

William James Gallagher, '63, was married June 28 to Adrienne Marie Donaghue in the Holy Child Church in Philadelphia. Adrienne, an alumna of Chestnut Hill College, did graduate work at Temple University.

Dennis M. Nolan, '64, is now associated with John P. Trevaskis in Media.

Two Villanova alumni, Edward G. Mekel, '58 and Kenneth N. Garber, '63, have become associated with the firm Costigan and Nulty.

Franchot H. Golub, '60, was sworn in Sept. 4 as a special assistant attorney general for the State Insurance Department. Franchot practices law with C. L. Guerlin, Jr.

Captain Peter J. O'Brien, '62, recently received the Certificate of Achievement from Army Chief of Staff General Myer for the excellent fulfillment of his assigned duty as counsel in the office of Judge Advocate of the Sixth United States Army.

John D. Trainer, '63, has moved his operations from Quantico, Va., to III Owens Drive, Santa Ana, Calif.

Albert P. Massey, '64, is engaged in the general practice of Law at 23 South Valley Road, Paoli, Pa. and 16 West Market Street, West Chester, Pa.

Edward J. Carney, '59, is presently associated with the firm of Lutz, Fronefield, Warner, Bryant, and Labrum, in Delaware County.

William H. Pugh, IV, '61, formerly of the Philadelphia Bar, is now associated with the firm of Bean, DeAngelis, Tredinnick and Giagiulio, Montgomery County.

Note to those recently admitted to the Bar: we have had inquiries from two large corporations with openings on their legal staffs. One is for taxes, the other is general. If anyone is interested, contact John Cleary, the Assistant Dean.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Adopts New Rule Griffith Case Alters Course of Conflicts

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in a case growing out of an airline crash, has handed down a decision that is widely considered a milestone in an important field of law.

It is expected to have great impact in all sorts of litigation in which a choice must be made between differing state or other laws that might apply.

The bare facts of the Pennsylvania case (Griffith v. United Air Lines et al) are these:

A Pennsylvania citizen bought a ticket in Philadelphia for a flight to Phoenix, Ariz. He was among 17 passengers killed on July 11, 1961, when the plane veered off the runway, while making a scheduled stop in Denver, and burst into flames. A man driving a survey truck, which the plane struck as it sped off the runway, also was killed.

Under what had been traditional legal doctrine governing such cases, a damage suit, even though brought in Pennsylvania, would have been decided by Colorado law.

There have been equally rigid "choice of laws" rules over the years in cases involving breach of contract, relations between members of a family, and so forth.

In the Griffith case, from the plaintiff's viewpoint, the trouble

with the "place of accident" rule was that Colorado law limited to \$25,000 the damages that could be won. There is no such limit in Pennsylvania.

But Pennsylvania's high court in its ruling last month, rejected application of the Colorado law. It sent the case back to lower courts for trial on the basis of the no-limit Pennsylvania law.

The court's decision, it must be noted, was not the first to reject a traditional "choice of laws" rule. There has been a definite trend away from such rules in the past few years.

A number of courts, in breaking with tradition, have devised more flexible criteria than "place of the accident" and "place where the contract was made," to cite two prime examples, in choosing whose laws to apply.

But none, in the opinion of legal scholars, has rejected the traditional rules in so sweeping and clearly stated a fashion as the court that ruled in the Griffith case.

Five judges agreed on the verdict with only Chief Justice John C. Bell, Jr., dissenting.

The majority expressed the opinion that the strict law of the place of the accident "should" be abandoned in Pennsylvania in favor of

a more flexible rule which permits analysis of the policies and interests underlying the particular issue before the court.

"The merit of such a rule," it said, quoting from an earlier tradition-breaking case, in New York (Babcock v. Jackson), "is that it gives to the place having the most interest in the problem paramount control over the legal issues . . ." Plaintiff's counsel in the Babcock case was a Villanova alumnus, John M. Regan, '59.

In the previous case, a New Yorker who had been riding in another New Yorker's car sued the driver for damages suffered in an accident in Ontario, Canada. The court refused to apply Ontario's "Guest Statute."

The majority acknowledged that it was overruling earlier Pennsylvania decisions based on the old rule. But it argued that, while adherence to earlier decisions was generally a wise judicial course, this did not mean the court should "follow without deviation earlier pronouncements which are unsuited to modern experience and which no longer adequately served the interests of justice."

The Pennsylvania court said that Colorado had relatively little interest in how much damages were recovered in the case.

The Colorado limitation on damages seemed to have been intended, it said, to keep Colorado courts from "engaging in what they might consider speculative computation of expected earnings" of a passenger killed in an accident.

"Colorado," the court added, "would be unconcerned if a Pennsylvania forum is willing to engage in such computations."

"Or the limitation might have been intended," the opinion said, "to protect Colorado defendants from large verdicts against them." By contrast, the opinion said, Pennsylvania's interest in how much was recovered was a large one. The victim had bought his ticket in that state; he lived there; and the state was vitally concerned with the well-being of his survivors.

For a more complete examination of the Griffith case, see 10 Vill. L. Rev. 100 (1964).

Seniors Share Seasonal Spirit

The last day of class before Christmas was occasion for a small but vociferous group of seniors to assemble in the lounge.

The paying "guests" of the Student Bar Association had procured a small amount of refreshment in order to celebrate "the season to be jolly."

It was so jolly, the tree was not the only object lit with Yuletide glow.

An early class in Pa. Practice was over at 3 P.M. and a series of animated conversations started the festivities. The middle period was a set of mellow murmurs and loud laughs. The crescendo came as one secretary was "serenaded" out the aisle by two seniors' "dactylic ditty."

The SBA shared its good cheer with a few visiting faculty members who unfortunately had a meeting that afternoon and various gifts were distributed among the girls in the office.

Football Concludes St. Ives Is No. 1

"Pass that Tort book" has now replaced the football pass at Villanova Law School. The full time study of law has resumed as the sole occupation of our football heroes. The Friday afternoon football classic has now shifted to the Law Library and the "huddle" will discuss "assumpsit" instead of a long pass pattern.

Inter-club rules provide that the first and second place clubs will play each other for the right to be called club champions. Chief Justice Taney Club ended the season with an excellent record of six victories and one tie. St. Ives Club finished in second place with five victories against two defeats.

Adverse playing conditions hampered the offensive when they met December 8. The day was sunny, but the playing field was very muddy and the footing extremely poor. The ends for both teams found great difficulty in running pass patterns.

The play was rough, tempers flared, and each club showed an intense desire to win. Every offensive move was countered with a superb defensive maneuver. McGlynn and Riley led a strong Taney line which was constantly in Ives' backfield. A good part of the game was played at mid-field. Neither team was able to penetrate the other team's territory. A rugged defensive battle developed.

The first and only break occurred near the end of the first half. Ives' scored the only points of the contest on a safety. Lucksinger's punt into Taney's end-zone, set up what proved to be the margin of victory. A poor pass from center, by Taney, led to the game's only score. Boggia, Taney's quarterback, was caught in the end-zone by Ives' alert defensive line, led by Cinalli and VanDercrone.

Ives pass defense, composed of Regan, Tinari, and Malméd; held Taney in check until the last two minutes. Taney had a sustained drive stopped by a brilliant interception and run by Steve VanDercrone. The long "bomb" was thrown by quarterback Boggia and intended for McGlyn. Ives then proceeded to run out the clock and win the game.



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Law Placement Problems Outlined By Assistant Dean John Cleary

Many vague ideas exist concerning the "placement machinery" of a law school. Asst. Dean John Cleary pinpoints some of the problems in the following comments.

The desire to obtain legal employment after graduation which will at once provide attractive experience and remuneration poses a unique problem for the third year law student. The goal is seldom achieved without an all-out effort even by those with the benefit of high academic standing. The difficulty of placement for the average student is greater and may dismay one who began the study of law without a clear picture of what lay ahead. A better understanding of the character of the legal profession may avoid this malaise and help the student to maintain an attitude of determination very necessary in placement.

In this connection it is significant that the legal profession adheres to the ideal of commitment and service independent of immediate financial profit, however such a notion may have lost favor in other areas. This is more than mere rhetoric. Money is simply not recognized as a proper first motive in choosing a legal career. Accordingly the law of supply and demand is blunted to a considerable extent and the relative economic status of lawyers generally suffers some lag. Because of this perspective, the bar has never felt special concern for the young lawyer just out of law school who has traditionally been regarded as an unproductive apprentice or intern entitled to a very minimum compensation. Immediate financial consequences for the law graduate are unhappy. On a more hopeful note, the school does a number of things to help students obtain placement.

Each year during the summer wide distribution is made of a letter or brochure designed to stimulate the interest of law firms in all prospective Villanova law graduates. The response to this prospectus is not easily measured but it serves to make known the schools willingness to arrange interviews, provide recommendations, and publicize notices of job opportunities when received. One form of direct response has been the request by some law firms to interview stu-

dents at the school. Unfortunately this procedure has the very patent drawback of seeming to limit the firms interest to a relatively few students at the top of the class because of the limited time which the firms allot for their visit. This is regrettable to the extent it may be misunderstood as school policy.

(Some law schools faced with a similar problem have adopted a policy of not disclosing individual class standings but this does not appear as an immediately practical solution.) This emphasis on rank is unfortunate also in that it may deter some students from seizing the initiative and seeking interviews at offices of the firms. The effectiveness and appropriateness of this direct approach cannot be stressed enough in legal placement. At least one firm representative has commented that he is generally more impressed when a student asks to see him and comes into the office than when he must actively recruit.

In addition to law firms, the school has had visits this fall from the following organizations seeking legal talent: Arthur Andersen & Co. (Accountants), State Farm Mutual Insurance Company, Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Co., Internal Revenue Service and Army Judge Advocate General Corps.

The school's placement activity, however limited by the exigencies of beginning legal employment, are intended to benefit all students to the greatest extent possible. The law school is young. Its greatest practical asset in placement is the profession's growing recognition of the ability and vigor of our alumni who prove daily in practice how placeable Villanova graduates should be.

Legislative Committee and ALI Work Enhances Abraham's Background

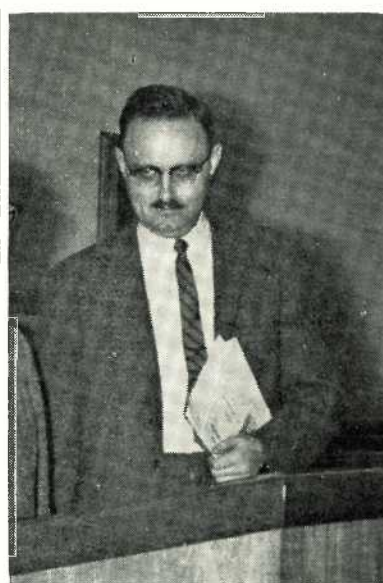
When Mr. Abraham joined the Villanova Law School faculty in 1962, he brought with him a distinguished academic background. Having received his Bachelor of Arts in 1951 and his Bachelor of Laws in 1953 from New York University, he served (after a two year "hitch" in the army) for one year as clerk to Judge Charles Froesel of the New York Court of Appeals.

He had barely entered into the active practice of law in New York City when his scholarly interests beckoned him to the University of Goettingen in Germany where he pursued further the study of the legal theories which had aroused his interest in law school. Returning to his native New York City in 1958, he worked actively with the Advisory Committee to the New York State Legislature on Drafting Civil Practice Law Rules for about one year.

Mr. Abraham's career as a teacher of law began in 1959 when he was awarded a teaching fellowship at Harvard Law School. While at Harvard his teaching duties were complemented by his work with Prof. Field who had been appointed by the American Law Institute to suggest proposed revisions in the federal courts. The benefit of his services was next enjoyed by Duquesne Law School upon whose faculty he served as an assistant professor until coming to Villanova.

Besides his duties as teacher of Civil Procedure, Evidence, and Federal Courts, Associate Professor Abraham, a member of both the New York and Pennsylvania bars, is engaged with Mr. Peter P. Leibert and Judge Gerald P. Flood in a revision of the Pennsylvania Common Pleas Practice. He is also faculty adviser for the Reimel moot court program, a subject on which he waxes eloquent with very little prodding.

Mr. Abraham's deep interest in the Reimel program has produced in his mind certain questions with



Professor Gerald V. Abraham

regard to the effectiveness of the present system of conducting the competition. The original idea basing moot court competitions on the club system was that all members of the club would contribute to the brief either research or writing, then the club, as a unit, would "field a team."

As the system now operates, after each club has fielded the required minimum of one team students may form teams composed of members of different clubs. The club system basis for the competition seems, then, to be more theo-

retical than real. The teams are competing not as representatives of a law club but as individuals.

If this is how the system works in practical effect, Abraham queries, would it not be better to make the competition open? Under an open system teams would compete purely for their own benefit and the prize money would go to the two individuals comprising the team rather than, as it now does, to a law club which has contributed nothing to the winning argument and brief.

Alternatively, if the club system is to be retained as the basis for the competition should there not be an effort to make the teams truly representative of club effort as, for example, by holding intra-club competition to determine the team to represent the club in inter-club competition? Mr. Abraham emphasized that these are questions, not indictments, and that student answers to them are most welcome.

A recent event of major significance in the life of Associate Professor Abraham was his marriage on September 27, to the former Carol Garnett of New York City. The marriage took place in New York City and was followed by a honeymoon in Quebec City, Ontario. The Abrahams now reside amid the rustic beauty of Powder Mill Farm in Birchrunville, Chester County, Pa.

Miss Hammond Takes Bar Exam In January

In January 1965, a seemingly endless journey will come to an end when Miss Jane L. Hammond, the law librarian at Villanova School of Law, takes the Pennsylvania Bar Exam.

Miss Hammond's trek began at the University of Dubuque in Dubuque, Iowa, where in 1950 she received her Bachelor of Arts degree. The next milestone was Columbia University. In 1952 that portion of the voyage resulted in a Master's degree in library science.

The guidepost then pointed to Villanova University, and in 1954 Miss Hammond joined the faculty at the School of Law. In February of 1957, the last leg of the journey commenced as Miss Hammond entered upon her study of the law. Throughout the past eight years, summer side trips have been taken to Northwestern University to study such subjects as antitrust and international law.

The way to the finish line was made clear when, in October of 1964, the faculty of Villanova's School of Law voted to award a Bachelor of Laws degree to Miss Hammond. This made her eligible to take the bar exam in January of 1965.

Board of View Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Carnes relates that the reason the Board was brought to the law school was the importance of the concept of "just compensation" in view of the ever-widening scope of government control and condemnation of land for purposes of urban planning and redevelopment, and due to the amount of litigation that has followed the Supreme Court decision of *Berman v. Parker*. Since that case decided that the government can condemn land in almost any situation, it is important that the law student familiarize himself with the method of operation in this area. The Board of View is the manner in which better than 95% of the litigation in land damage cases is disposed of.

The Board consisted of three men: F. Raymond Heuges, Esq.; John Hartigan, Secretary of the Board of Revision of Taxes for Philadelphia; and Joseph O'Brien, a member of that same Board. The attorney for the plaintiff-condemnee was Edward L. Snitzer, Esq., assistant general counsel for the Redevelopment Authority of Philadelphia. The attorney for the defendant, condemnor was John E. Walheim, Deputy Attorney General in charge of the Department of Highways, Philadelphia County.

Introductory Course in Legal Research Adds 1 Credit Stresses Methods And Utilization of Legal Library

This year something new has been added to the first year curriculum at Villanova's School of Law. The usual aggregate of courses, such as torts and contracts, has been augmented by a one semester-one credit course in the Introduction to Legal Research. Miss Hammond, the law school's librarian, is the instructor.

The basic text is *Effective Legal Research*, a product of the combined effort of Messrs. Miles O. Price and Harry Bitner. Mr. Price is a retired librarian of Columbia University's School of Law, and Mr. Bitner is the acting librarian at Yale University Law School.

Far from being "new" and "unique," the subject matter of the curriculum's most recent addition consists of those elements which heretofore the student had to master on his own without the aid of classroom armor. Weekly problems with the basic concepts of legal research form the classroom assignments. While the students are not required to complete any written assignments, they are assumed to be technically prepared for the next class to the extent that they can effectively participate in the classroom discussion and ask pertinent questions.

"This is not a class in legal writing," stated Miss Hammond. Rath-

er, it is "a class in the methods of legal research available to law students, so that they can better utilize their library." The law library is the lawyer's greatest tool; therefore, it is "essential that every graduate know how to properly use it—not in the manner he happens to stumble onto in three years, but in the most effective and efficient method possible." A lawyer's time is a precious commodity; a few moments wasted can result in serious detriment to his potential.

Usually the sight of thousands of books can immediately discourage a student, "unless he understands the proper procedures" necessary to use them in the best manner. "Perhaps," said Miss Hammond, "this is one of the chief aims of the legal research course:" to convince the student that the library is something which will work "for" and not "against" him.

Previously, the first time a student had any connection with the

library usually occurred when he was working on his moot court assignment. The result was that much valuable time was wasted in searching about the library.

Berchem Discusses Reapportionment At Rosemont

Robert L. Berchem, Casenote Editor of the Villanova Law Review, delivered a lecture to 50 politically acclimated Rosemont students on November 12 in the Teahouse.

Berchem discussed the current and controversial "reapportionment decisions." He began with the history of the Supreme Court and pointed out the role it now plays as an "activist" court.

Following the hour long lecture a question and answer period brought out the fact that, although the basic policy has been laid down, further decision would be necessary in order to realize just what remedy is appropriate to the problem that was once termed "a purely political question."

Alumni Dinner
Thursday, February 11
Garey Hall
Hon. Raymond P. Shafer
Speaker
Cocktails